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Archæological Institute of America.

BULLETIN

American

OF THE

SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS.

IV.

REPORT OF JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, PH.D.,

Professor in Harvard University,

PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE AT
THE SCHOOL IN 1893-94.



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AT ATHENS.

1893-94.

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JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, PH. D.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Students.

- JOHN ALDEN, A. B., Harvard University, 1893, Portland, Maine.
EDWARD CAPPS, A. B., Illinois College, 1887 ; Ph. D., Yale University, 1891 ; Associate Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago.
MRS. ADELE F. DARE, A. B., Christian University of Missouri, 1875, Telluride, San Miguel Co., Colo.
OSCAR BENNETT FALLIS, A. B., University of Kentucky, 1891, Student at the University of Munich.
OTIS SHEPARD HILL, A. B., Harvard University, 1893, Lancaster, Kentucky.
JOSEPH CLARK HOPPIN, A. B., Harvard University, 1893, Student at the University of Munich.
RICHARD NORTON, A. B., Harvard University, 1892, Student at the University of Munich.
RICHARD PARSONS, A. B., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1868 ; A. M., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1871 ; Professor of Greek in the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.
CHARLES PEABODY, A. B., University of Pennsylvania, 1889 ; Ph. D., Harvard University, 1893 ; Philadelphia, Pa.
EDWARD E. PHILLIPS, A. B., Harvard University, 1878 ; Ph. D., Harvard University, 1880 ; Professor of Greek in Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.
MISS KATE L. STRONG, A. B., Vassar College, 1892, Rochester, N. Y.
MISS FLORENCE S. TUCKERMAN, A. B., Smith College, 1884, New South Lyme, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF THE
GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

To the Managing Committee

of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens : —

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, — I had the good fortune to be a Professor in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens during the year 1893-94, and should naturally now render to you an account of my year's service. My work at Athens, however, was not such as to require a special report. All that it is necessary to say in regard to it has already been adequately said by my colleague, the Director of the School, in his Report for the year.

But I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity to address the Committee in another way, and, at the close of my year's residence at Athens in official connection with the School, to pass rapidly in review the first twelve years of its history, and to report to you briefly my present impressions about it. Such a review will, perhaps, come not inappropriately from one who had the honor to hold the chairmanship of this Committee during the years 1881-87. My purpose in thus reviewing the history and considering the present condition of the School is, first, briefly to state the facts

which seem to me to justify our confidence in its present organization and management; and, secondly, to make certain practical suggestions for changes which appear to be feasible, and by which I believe it would be strengthened.

Our undertaking has undoubtedly been successful. The facts seem to me to justify no little enthusiasm.

The Managing Committee has received for its yearly expenses, mainly from annual subscriptions, in these twelve years, \$66,044.53 (including \$5,000 which was contributed by the Archæological Institute of America to the excavations at the Heræum); it has secured a permanent endowment of over \$50,000; and it now owns real estate in Athens of the estimated value of \$35,000.

During these twelve years there have been thirteen different Directors and Professors at the American School, representing ten Universities and Colleges at home. We have had in attendance sixty different students. These students received their first degrees in thirty-one different American institutions of learning; thirty-eight of them have received higher degrees, twenty-six the degree of Doctor of Philosophy conferred at seven Universities in America and five in Europe. Forty-nine of them are or have been teachers, thirty with the rank of Professor, in forty-two institutions of learning in twenty-three different States of the Union and in the District of Columbia. Can it not soberly and truthfully be said that the American

School is already exerting a powerful and widely extended influence on the higher education in America? Besides these students, other Americans also, resident or travelling in Greece, who were not regular members of the School, have had free access to its privileges, and have become a means of spreading its good influences.

Again, the School has been productive. We have published five stout volumes of "Papers," not now to name the Reports and Bulletins of the School, and other writings of its officers and students resulting from their residence in Greece which have appeared elsewhere than in its official publications. Some of these papers are of signal merit and importance, and have had distinguished recognition abroad.

Further, the School has conducted unusually successful excavations. In the spring of 1886 we put our first spade into the ground. Professor Allen, then the Director of the School, had, with keen insight, concluded that the small provincial theatre at Thoricus might have escaped serious reconstruction, and that, in view of the "Stage" question, which was then beginning to be hotly discussed, it was a matter of more than merely archæological interest to examine it. This is one of the most important theatres that have been unearthed, since it is the oldest of the Greek theatres which the excavations of the past fifteen years have brought to light. The excavations at Thoricus were the first of a brilliant series conducted

by our School; they were followed by those at Sicyon, Icaria, Stamata, Anthedon, Thisbe, Plataea, Eretria, Sparta, and finally at the Heræum. The important results of these excavations are well known, and need not be restated here.

The American School is the creation of the Archæological Institute of America. At the annual meeting of the Institute, held in the spring of 1881, its President, Professor C. E. Norton, proposed that a Committee should be appointed to form a plan for the creation at Athens of "an American School of Classical Literature, Art, and Antiquities." This was a courageous and far-sighted proposal; but the belief of the President of the Institute that the time had come when such a School should be founded has been justified.

The Committee was wisely given full powers. Under its Constitution, it has control of the income of the School, determines its own membership, and makes its own regulations for the government of the School. These powers have never been questioned by the Institute, which has not only thus shown its confidence in us, but has also strengthened our hands by contributions of material aid to our publications, and especially to our excavations. I wish myself that the bond between the Institute and the School were still closer.

When this Committee (then consisting of five members) held its first meeting, on June 22, 1881, it was confronted by a serious question: Should it wait

for a permanent endowment before it opened the School, or open it at once with a temporary and less elaborate organization? You know the plan that was adopted. That seems to me now, looking back over the intervening years, to have been a very wise decision. We then founded in fact a *National School*, not in the sense in which the French *École d'Athènes* and the German *Archäologisches Institut in Athen* are National Schools, but in effecting an organization which put our School under the charge of many higher institutions of learning, and made it their representative at Athens. The Universities and Colleges that now support or that have supported the School number twenty-six. This Committee has a thoroughly representative membership. Each of the twenty-six Universities and Colleges, except one, has had representation on it; its members have numbered forty-six, resident in fourteen different States of the Union.

One feature of our original organization we have happily eliminated. We adopted at first the plan of an annual change in the directorship. This was not the best arrangement, but it was necessary. The Managing Committee intended from the beginning that the School should ultimately be under the direction of a permanent head, as are the other foreign Archæological Schools at Athens. The plan originally adopted was maintained for six years. In 1888 Dr. Charles Waldstein took charge of the School, and remained at its head for four years. With him was

associated each year an annual Director. The School, under this arrangement, won increased confidence at home and recognition abroad. But, unfortunately, Dr. Waldstein, owing to his engagements in England, was able to reside at Athens only three months in each year. The final step was taken by the Committee in 1892, when the School was put in charge of a permanent officer, elected for five years, who was to be resident at Athens during the entire school-year. This permanent Director, whose residence is continuous, is aided in his work of instruction by Professors on annual appointment. The care of a house, the charge of students, social obligations, — these and other necessary demands on the Director always proved to be serious distractions to the man who came to Athens as an actual or comparative stranger, and had only an eight months' term; but they are not a serious disturbance to the man who has an unbroken residence there of five years. After a year's experience he deals with these domestic problems with ease. More importantly, this long term of continuous residence gives the Director those opportunities for study and research without which he cannot make himself the peer of the Directors of the other Schools established in Athens. I cannot forbear to add, that the wisdom of the plan finally adopted is already amply confirmed by the present able direction of the School by Dr. Richardson, now in his third year of residence at Athens.

To continue the annual Director in the person of the annual "Professor" was undoubtedly wise. To go to Athens for a year, in official connection with the School, but free from all responsibility for its practical management, affords opportunities for general or special studies that will be prized by Professors of Greek in this country. I see no good reason why this position should not be held by a lady, and we cannot but hope that before long some lady will accept it. The distinguished work done at Athens by two Englishwomen proves how fit such an appointment would be; and *their* presence there has reconciled the foreigners to what at first seemed to them an anomaly,—a lady who actually knew Greek archæology! Nor is there good reason why we should not have two annual Professors going out from this country in the same year. We have at present a Professorship of Art and a Professorship of Greek. The latter might be subdivided without loss to the incumbent, and with gain for the School.

Our regulations for the management of the School have remained practically unchanged from the beginning. In my opinion, they now need serious revision. Two of them (ix., xiii.) have practically become a dead letter; one of them (vii.) has been too loosely enforced; another (vi.) needs to be stated in more definite terms; an important question to which another existing regulation (x.) refers ought to have careful consideration; and, finally, I believe that the time

has come when we should take the step which we have long wished to take, and found fellowships.

With your permission, I shall briefly speak to these questions. In doing this, I shall make frequent reference to the French and German Schools. These Schools are older than ours, and from their foundation have had government support. Further, the systematic pursuit of the science of Classical Archæology had been followed, with fruitful results, both in France and in Germany, long before it obtained foothold in America, where indeed it is just now, under the fostering influence of the Archæological Institute, establishing itself. Nevertheless, I believe that our School is now in such position that, while not sacrificing its other objects, it should consciously direct its efforts to becoming, in the special field of Classical Archæology, a co-worker with its older sisters.

We call our School the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, not the American School of Classical Archæology; and we state broadly in our first regulation that its object is to furnish graduates of American Colleges an opportunity to study Classical Literature, Art, and Antiquities in Athens. We had in mind, and we ought always to have in mind, the men and women who either are actually teachers of Greek or intend to become such, who wish to study in Greece, but purpose, when this is done, to devote themselves specially, not to Classical Archæology,

but to Greek. The facts prove that we were wise in not narrowing the purpose of the School. Of its sixty students, thirty have been Professors, but only two of them are Professors of Classical Archæology. Twenty-one have been Professors of Greek.

An important part of our purpose, then, was to furnish opportunities for study to teachers of Greek; but we surely did not mean to exclude special students of Classical Archæology. Our undoubted intention was to provide adequate training also for teachers of this branch of knowledge. Experience shows that study at Athens should be mainly archæological. But such study serves a double purpose: it may either be made an introduction to the further pursuit of the subject by the specialist, or simply secure to the student an invaluable addition to his equipment as a teacher of Greek.

The French School at Athens, which was founded in 1846, "a été instituée," to use the official phraseology, "pour perfectionner l'étude de la langue, de l'histoire et des antiquités grecques." Its purpose, as thus broadly stated, seems to be strikingly similar to our own; but in fact the work which the French students do at Athens is highly specialized, and is of a very advanced character. Two are chosen in France each year. The examination is competitive and is both written and oral. It covers the Greek language, ancient and modern, the elements of epigraphy, palæography, and archæology, and, further, the history

and geography of ancient Greece and Italy. The ability to draw is counted to the candidate's credit. The candidate must already be a "docteur ès lettres," or an "agrégé des lettres, de grammaire, de philosophie ou d'histoire." It is proposed, further, to establish the requisition that such *docteur* or *agrégé*, when admitted into the School, shall pass a year of preparatory archæological study at Paris before he goes to Athens.

The stipendiaries of the Imperial German Archæological Institute in Athens, popularly called the German School, "pursue," says Michaelis, "under the direction of the secretaries, courses of study, with practical work, in archæology, epigraphy, and topography." "Moreover," he adds, "they make their entrance, under the guidance of the secretaries, into the system of archæological work as a whole; and it is gratifying to see how zealously and how skilfully the young men, in addition to their own studies, undertake, now the cataloguing of a collection, now the promotion of one of the great publications, now a small excavation, now the exploration of unknown places or of insufficiently known ruins." The four stipendiaries are chosen by the *Central Direction* of the Institute at Berlin, and are always, in fact, men who have previously made a special study of Classical Archæology.

This marks the first important existing difference between these Schools and our own: their students are specially instructed in archæology before they

come to Athens, and they continue its study after they get there as trained specialists.

Again, the students of the two other Schools receive stipends, those of the French School each 4,000 francs, those of the German 3,000 marks. The former are chosen for three years, the latter for one, but frequently the German students receive the appointment for a second year. Among the first stipendiaries, Weil, von Duhn, Furtwängler, Milchhöfer, von Rohden, and Loeschcke all held the appointment for two years. The French students number six yearly, the German four.

We have purposed from the beginning to found fellowships. In the Committee's first report two plans were proposed: first, that fellowships should be offered by the Colleges; secondly, that they should be founded by the Archæological Institute. These recommendations have often been renewed. Partial response has been made to the first appeal; none as yet to the second. The Soldiers' Memorial Fellowship at Yale University, with an annual income of \$600,—which is bestowed by preference on the candidate who has shown special proficiency in Greek, and may be held for five years,—permits the incumbent to "spend a part or the whole of the time of his incumbency in Athens, in connection with the American School of Classical Studies, instead of in New Haven." Five students of our School have held this fellowship, and three of these have remained at

Athens a second year, which is a significant fact. The holder also of the Scott Hurtt Fellowship at Yale University, established in 1893 with a foundation of \$12,000, has the privilege, under conditions, "of prosecuting his studies at any foreign university, or at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens." This fellowship has not yet been bestowed on a student of our School.

No fellowships established in American colleges, except these two, name the American School at Athens. But other college fellowships have been held by students of our School. Three of the traveling fellowships of Harvard University have been so assigned of the yearly value respectively of \$550, \$700, and \$750. One student of the School has held a fellowship of Columbia College, of the value of \$500; but it should be noted that the incumbent of this fellowship is no longer permitted to reside abroad. Two fellowships, also, of the Union Theological Seminary, each of the value of \$600, have been held by students of our School. Further, the Elisha Jones Classical Fellowship of the University of Michigan, of the value of \$500, has twice been held by our students; and, finally, another student has held a fellowship bestowed by the Woman's Education Association of Boston.

This is encouraging; but, so far as I know, no one of these incumbents of college fellowships had been previously fitted for special archæological study in

any way comparable to that in which the French and German students are trained, nor is any one of them now devoting himself specially to that subject. In only three instances has the fellowship been held a second year, in no case a third. Further, our Committee has absolutely no control over these college fellowships. In addition to these, the School greatly needs other fellowships, to be conferred by the Committee, to be tenable for two or three years, and intended to promote the special and advanced pursuit of Classical Archæology and the allied subjects.

I suggest that the Archæological Institute be invited to join the School in founding two or three fellowships, each of the annual value of \$600, to be assigned by competitive examination, and to be tenable for two or three years. The subjects on which the candidate would be examined should be duly announced beforehand, and examinations might be held simultaneously at different places in this country and in Europe.

The Professor of the Greek Language and Literature at the School in 1892-93, Professor J. R. Wheeler, soundly urged in his report that the Committee should endeavor to secure provision in American colleges for the systematic instruction of students who wish to turn their studies in the direction of Classical Archæology. It is obvious what a powerful influence the foundation of such fellowships as I have proposed would exert in accomplishing this. Their foundation would thus in

two ways promote the pursuit of a subject which has been neglected among us, and which we desire to further: the elements of the science would be systematically taught in colleges here, and the subject would be pursued at Athens by trained men who were making it their special study. Only in some such way as this shall we make our School what it is not in fact at this moment, the equal of the French and German Schools.

The provision of means is not difficult. The School had an income in 1893-94 of nearly \$8,000; and the annual dues of the Institute that year amounted to about the same sum. Could either the Institute or the School devote a part of its resources to a worthier object than this? It would be wise to reduce our other expenditures, if necessary, in order to obtain the means for establishing fellowships. These are now more important for us than excavations or publications. Besides the two Professorships of Archæology mentioned above, there are in this country at the present time four others: Associate Professorships of Classical Archæology at Cornell and the University of California, and Professorships of Classical Archæology and Greek Epigraphy at Columbia and the University of Chicago. The last two are held by former Directors of our School. All six professorships have been established since the foundation of the School. Other such professorships will certainly be established in American colleges. It is the duty of the School

to train men and women who shall be competent to hold them.

I now pass to the brief consideration of other important questions.

The work to be done by students at the School should, in my opinion, be more exactly determined, and should be stated in more definite terms. This is now possible, since the permanent directorship has been fully established. The work done heretofore has unavoidably varied considerably from year to year, and has not always been as substantial as it may now be made.

A young American who goes to Europe for the first time for purposes of study falls upon difficulties; he does not easily find his feet. Athens, in particular, is a distracting place, where the days slip by quickly. We ought to guard our students against failing (with the best possible intentions) to accomplish the purpose for which they go out to Athens, and should provide for them the same sort of steadying influence which is furnished by the regular organization of work in the universities. Many of our students are able and well trained, but they have been trained in classical philology, and have but slight knowledge of the special subjects which experience shows it is best for them to pursue at Athens. An examination of the list of the sixty students who have been at the School shows that only very few of them had had even preparatory training in Greek Archæology at the time when they became members of it.

Our sixth regulation calls for "regular courses of instruction." Would it not be well for the present Director of the School and a special committee, to be appointed by this board, to state definitely in print what these courses are, and how they are pursued? It is the universal practice of universities in this country to arrange and publish their courses of study, not only for undergraduates, but also for graduates. Frequently they add to this in a separate pamphlet a detailed description of each course. If this practice were established in our School, it would give greater method and coherence to its instruction, and would furnish both those who are and those who intend to be students a basis for intelligent election of studies. It is true that neither in the French School nor in the German Institute is there a definite printed statement of courses to be pursued; nevertheless, well-defined advanced courses are given each year by the Secretaries of the Institute, and there is a rumor that they are to be established in the *École Française*. Ten years ago there was no such provision in the German School as at present for the systematic study of the museums, monuments, and topography of Athens. The Institute has been distinctly working in the direction of more exact and definite instruction. In determining our own policy, two facts must not be forgotten: first, that both the French and the German students have rigorous prescribed preparatory training in Classical Archæology and the allied subjects before

they come to Athens; and secondly, that there is provision in only very few of the many universities and colleges in the United States for such training, and that this is at the best scanty. Under these circumstances, it seems to me to be almost the duty of the School clearly to outline definite courses of study, not only for the benefit of its own students, but also with the purpose of aiding in the establishment of the study of the science of Classical Archæology in our own institutions of learning at home.

Such a definite published statement of courses would undoubtedly promote powerfully the establishment in the colleges of this country of such courses in Classical Archæology as can be profitably given here. Meanwhile it would also be of service to men and women who intend to become students of our School, but are so situated as not to be able to avail themselves of the instruction of any university that has already established such courses. It would show them what is to be done, and instruct them as to methods and books, and thus encourage them to pursue at least the more elementary subjects at home, and thereby fit themselves for a more profitable use of their time in Greece. The publication of courses of study, further, would give the Committee convenient opportunity to advise students intending to join the School more definitely in regard to their general preparation. A student at Athens is seriously handicapped who cannot read French and German, and understand these

languages when he hears them spoken ; it is a clear saving of time to have learnt the elements of Modern Greek before he goes to Greece ; he should be well read in Greek political history and geography ; and, in general, much reading can be done with profit beforehand at home. The more advanced the student's preparation, the more profitable will be his sojourn in Greece, and the higher the grade of work done at the School.

To formulate a statement of these courses would not be difficult. We have twelve years' experience to guide us, and the practice of the other Schools. The list should include the elements of Greek archæology ; the more advanced study of Greek architecture, sculpture, and vases ; the elements of Greek epigraphy ; the more advanced study of epigraphy ; the topography and monuments of Athens ; and the study of noted sites and monuments elsewhere in Greece.

To what extent and in what manner other instruction should be offered is a question. At least one section of the general subject of Greek antiquities should be presented. The study of Old Greek Life from the monuments, in the actual presence of the monuments themselves in which Athens abounds, is both inspiring and profitable. I do not believe that it is wise for our students to devote much of the limited time which they commonly have in Greece to the reading of classical authors, however attractive that may be in itself. Study in Greece should be mainly objec-

tive. A valuable composite course in reading might be arranged of those parts of the ancient authors that are a practical commentary on existing monuments and places. The systematic study, further, of the literary and epigraphical sources of our knowledge, especially in topography, is of the first importance, — more than ever at this time, when, under the powerful influence of the First Secretary of the German Institute, so many questions, particularly in the topography of ancient Athens, are again brought under discussion. The evidence furnished by the literature and by inscriptions in the settlement of these questions must not be neglected; it is often difficult to deal with. Here the Professor of the Greek Language and Literature has a special and useful function.

I hope not to be misunderstood in proposing that we shall give definite form to the prescription of our sixth regulation. I believe that it would be wise to formulate a clear statement both of the courses of instruction that have already been open to our students which we regard it desirable to maintain, and of the other courses which we think it well to establish, and to publish this annually, with such modifications from year to year as experience suggests, in the Reports of the Managing Committee. I do not mean that all these courses should be given at the School in any one year, nor that all the instruction offered should be given by officers of our own School. I would not impose undue restrictions on students, nor make hard

and fast prescriptions for the Director and Professors. Certain courses would necessarily be given every year; the selection of others would be determined by the needs of students. If courses in epigraphy, in architecture, in topography, and the like, given by officers of the other Schools, are open to the members of our School, we should gratefully avail ourselves of the opportunities thus offered and reciprocate the favor. Students at Athens should not be hampered by restrictions; but, after all, they are there for a definite purpose, — the acquisition of knowledge. It will hardly be denied that they need systematic instruction as much as students elsewhere. The more they advance in knowledge, the more will their instruction at Athens, as elsewhere, take the form of advice and direction. But the Director of our School, if due regard is paid to the actual preparation of our students, cannot be simply a director. He and his colleagues should exercise as definite and effective a function as teachers as any professor of classical archæology elsewhere. I see no good reason why courses in Greek archæology should not be given and pursued as systematically in Athens as at any University in Northern Europe, nor why, if this is done, we should hesitate to state in print how they are conducted. I cannot but believe that such a statement would guard students against waste of time through misdirection of effort, would make the instruction offered more effective, and would promote the study of classical archæology in

the United States. It will be observed that some statement of courses will have to be made if we establish fellowships and award them by examination.

Our ninth regulation requires each member of the School to present a thesis embodying the results of some important part of his year's work. This regulation was enforced during the first year, but has little by little fallen into abeyance. Some students have presented papers which have been of sufficient value to warrant their publication; others, whose interests were general, or who have not thought themselves qualified, have not devoted themselves to the pursuit of any definite subject of study or research, as demanded by the regulation, and consequently have not presented a thesis embodying the results of any investigation. This is as it should be, for experience shows that the regulation as it stands is a procrustean contrivance that ignores differences among the students in training and disposition. Beginners should not be required to select and pursue some single subject of research under the obligation to write a paper about it that might be thought worthy of publication. They will, of course, have training of this sort, in simple form, in their work in the courses, under the Director and Professors, — short written reports on objects whose study is within their range. But advanced students, those really capable of conducting an independent investigation, should be required to do the work and present the thesis called

for by the regulation. The regulation itself needs revision.

Our thirteenth regulation has become a dead letter. No student of the School in recent years has received a duly signed certificate stating the work accomplished by him. The chief cause of this, no doubt, is the disposition of students to shorten their term of residence at Athens. The most of them have failed to complete the year of study demanded by the regulation. But this is in itself an evil, and the certificate should be revived. It would be a valuable document if the possessor were a candidate for a teacher's position; and, if the course of study at the School should be systematized and the statement of the certificate were explicit, it would doubtless be accepted by American universities from candidates for a higher degree as satisfactory evidence of the accomplishment of a full year's work.

Our School has conducted important excavations, and some of our students have had a useful part in these. Students may, however, misconceive their own relations to the excavations of the School, and may attach to them undue importance in comparison with the other work done at Athens. A student in the French or German School, if he is permitted to take part in an excavation, understands that he engages in the undertaking by grace, not by right. That every member of the School should have the opportunity to study the practical processes of an excavation

is desirable; but the ordinary student is not the best person to take charge of day laborers, nor is this the most profitable use of his time. He may thus frustrate the main purpose for which he came to Greece. If he thereby misses the chance to cross Peloponnesus or to sail among the Islands, he loses much more than he gains. Excavation is hard and generally dull work. Real interest centres in the study of its results; but this cannot be made to advantage while the excavation is in progress, and it calls for trained men. The truth of these statements is illustrated by the actual practice of the French and German Schools. The excavations conducted at Athens last winter by the First Secretary of the German School were in charge of a Greek overseer who has been in his employ for many years, and has long since learnt all the tricks of his wily countrymen. The German students turned up often, like the rest of us, to see how things were getting on. When the First Secretary went to Troy in April to conduct a four months' campaign there, a single student went with him. In May, I found only one student of the French School with the Director at Delphi. Meanwhile life was taking its ordinary course at the École Française at Athens. The other students were serenely pursuing each his own work. They were, of course, keenly interested in the great excavations at Delphi, and they kept themselves well informed about them; but their presence there during those long, hot, and toil-

some days was regarded as neither necessary to the success of the enterprise nor profitable for them.

We should, then, in my opinion, establish a clear understanding that the excavations undertaken by our Director from time to time, by the request and at the expense of the Institute or Committee, are not part of the regular work of the students at the School. We cannot but hope that the remarkable excavation at the Heræum is to be followed by others as noteworthy. But such an excavation is an expensive and laborious undertaking; it is not a picnic, but a serious scientific enterprise, whose main purpose must be to enlarge the bounds of knowledge, not to train tyros in the practical art of digging. The Director should feel perfectly free to choose his own assistants; he would naturally select those of the greatest experience and fitness; to the other members of the School he would doubtless be able to extend the hospitalities of his camp for a time sufficient to enable them to learn by observation how such an undertaking is conducted.

There is still another subject that demands our serious consideration, the length of residence of students at the American School. We have a tolerably stiff regulation, but it is generally ignored. Our seventh regulation reads as follows: "The School year shall extend from the 1st of October to the 1st of June. Members shall prosecute their studies during the whole of this time in Greek lands,

under the supervision of the Director. The studies of the remaining four months necessary to complete a full year (the shortest time for which a certificate is given) may be carried on in Greece or elsewhere, as the student prefers."

Many of our students come to Greece later than the first of October, and almost without exception they leave before the first of June. This practice seems to indicate that too slight an estimate is set by many of them on the value of the opportunities offered by residence in Greece at the School, an estimate which we are bound to correct.

This practice is in striking contrast to that of students in the other Schools. A member of the French School leaves France on the first of October, spends three months in Italy, and then reports to his Director at Athens, under whose charge he remains continuously for the following two years and nine months, except during two months in the second summer, when he is allowed a vacation. The year of the student in the German School includes two summers. He generally spends part of this time in Italy. The student in the French or German School regards the summer as a time for work. The Schools are open, and their libraries are in use. The student may spend the summer at work in Athens, or in travel with a special purpose, or in the study of a particular site or monument in Greece or Asia Minor, or at the

excavation conducted by the School, or in himself conducting a smaller excavation that has been intrusted to him. When, last June, I asked one of the students at the German School, who had already received an appointment as teacher at home, when he should return to Germany, he replied, with an earnestness that showed what estimate he set on the value of his opportunities, "Not until the latest possible moment." He spent his summer in investigating localities in Greece that he thought might prove to have been sites of Mycenæan settlement.

It may be best for students of the American School to spend their first summer in the museums of Northern Europe. But if they intend to do work in Greece creditable to the School and really profitable to themselves, they should report at Athens by the first of October, and should remain in Greece until their return to America. At the present time, many of them shorten the term of their residence in Greece in order to attend some German University during the summer semester. In order to accomplish this, they must go north in April. They thus leave Athens at the time when they are best prepared by previous residence to profit by study in Greece. They should be urged to remain and finish their year's work. To spend the summer in Greece is not dangerous for one who has become acclimated, and the discomforts of a summer's residence there are not worthy of consideration by one whose purpose is serious.

To effect the changes that I have suggested would not be difficult. The foundation of fellowships to be administered by the Committee, on the tenure of which we should necessarily impose conditions, would make these reforms easy, or rather would demand them. These fellowships would inevitably raise the standard of work done at the School, and in particular would furnish an effective means of creating a proper sentiment among all our students in regard to the value of the opportunities offered by residence at the School.

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE.

November 15, 1894.

Chairmen of the Managing Committee.

Elected.

Resigned.

1881. JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, of Harvard University, 1887.
 1887. THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, of Yale University.

Managing Committee.

1881. JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, of Harvard University
 (Chairman).
 CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, of Harvard University
 (*ex officio*, as President of the Archæological In-
 stitute, until 1890, and then by election).
 E. W. GURNEY, of Harvard University. 1883.
 ALBERT HARKNESS, of Brown University.
 *THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Yonkers, N. Y., *1894.
 *FRANCIS W. PALFREY, Boston, Mass., *1889.
 FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER, New York City.
 1882. HENRY DRISLER, of Columbia College.
 BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE, of Johns Hopkins University.
 *LEWIS R. PACKARD, of Yale College, *1884.
 WILLIAM M. SLOANE, of the College of New Jersey.
 WILLIAM S. TYLER, of Amherst College, 1888.
 JAMES C. VAN BENSCHOTEN, of Wesleyan University.
 1883. MARTIN L. D'OOGHE, of Michigan University.
 WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, of Harvard University.
 1884. THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, of Yale University.
 *JOHN H. WHEELER, of the University of Virginia, 1885.
 1885. FRANCIS BROWN, of Union Theological Seminary, 1893.
 WILLIAM GARDNER HALE, of Cornell University
 (since 1892, of the University of Chicago).
 WILLIAM R. WARE, of Columbia College.
 AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM, of Columbia College.
 1886. O. M. FERNALD, of Williams College.
 I. T. BECKWITH, of Trinity College.

Elected.		Resigned.
1886.	FITZGERALD TISDALL, of the College of the City of New York.	
	MISS ALICE E. FREEMAN, of Wellesley College,	1887.
	H. M. BAIRD, of the University of the City of New York.	
1887.	A. F. FLEET, of the University of Missouri,	1890.
	WILLIAM PEPPER, of the University of Pennsylvania,	1889.
	MISS A. C. CHAPIN, of Wellesley College.	
1888.	*RICHARD H. MATHER, of Amherst College,	*1890.
	MISS ABBY LEACH, of Vassar College.	
	CHARLES WALDSTEIN, of Cambridge University (<i>ex officio</i> : Director of the School).	
1889.	BERNADOTTE PERRIN, of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University (since 1893, of Yale University).	
	WILLIAM A. LAMBERTON, of the University of Pennsylvania.	
1890.	HENRY GIBBONS, of Amherst College (since 1894, of the University of Pennsylvania).	
	SETH LOW, of Columbia College (<i>ex officio</i> : President of the Archæological Institute).	
1891.	RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, of Dartmouth College (since 1893, Director of the School).	
	JAMES R. WHEELER, of the University of Vermont.	
	MRS. ELIZABETH S. MEAD, of Mt. Holyoke College.	
1892.	BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, of Cornell University.	
	WILLIAM CAREY POLAND, of Brown University.	
1893.	CHARLES D. ADAMS, of Dartmouth College.	
	ABRAHAM L. FULLER, of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University.	
	HERBERT WEIR SMYTH, of Bryn Mawr College.	
	J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT, of Amherst College.	
	FRANK B. TARBELL, of the University of Chicago.	

Secretaries of the Managing Committee.

1882.	*THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Yonkers, N. Y.,	*1894.
1894.	JAMES R. WHEELER, of the University of Vermont.	

Treasurer of the Managing Committee.

Elected.

Resigned.

1882. F. J. DE PEYSTER, New York City.

Chairmen of the Committee on Publications.

1885. WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, of Harvard University, 1888.

1888. AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM, of Columbia College, 1893.

1893. BERNADOTTE PERRIN, of Yale University.

Direction of the School.**1882-1883.**

Director : WILLIAM WATSON GOODWIN, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard University.

1883-1884.

Director : LEWIS R. PACKARD, Ph. D., Hillhouse Professor of Greek in Yale University. (Died Oct. 26, 1884.)

Secretary : J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Amherst College.

1884-1885.

Director : JAMES COOKE VAN BENSCHOTEN, LL. D., Seney Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Wesleyan University.

1885-1886.

Director : FREDERIC DE FOREST ALLEN, Ph. D., Professor of Classical Philology in Harvard University.

1886-1887.

Director : MARTIN L. D'OOGHE, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Greek in the University of Michigan.

1887-1888.

Director : AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM, Ph. D., Professor of Greek Archæology and Epigraphy in Columbia College. (Died Jan. 19, 1895.)

1888-1889.

Director : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D., Reader in Archæology in the University of Cambridge, England.

Annual Director : FRANK BIGELOW TARBELL, Ph. D., Professor of Greek Art and Epigraphy in the University of Chicago.

1889-1890.

Director : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Annual Director : S. STANHOPE ORRIS, Ph. D., L. H. D., Ewing Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the College of New Jersey.

1890-1891.

Director : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Annual Director : RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, Ph. D., (Professor of Greek in Dartmouth College), Director of the School.

1891-1892.

Director : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Annual Director : WILLIAM CAREY POLAND, M. A., Professor of the History of Art in Brown University.

1892-1893.

Secretary : FRANK BIGELOW TARBELL, Ph. D.

Professor of Art : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature : JAMES R. WHEELER, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in the University of Vermont.

1893-1894.

Director : RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, Ph. D.

Professor of Art : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature : JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Harvard University.

1894-1895.

Director : RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, Ph. D.

Professor of Art : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature : THOMAS DWIGHT GOODELL, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Yale University.

Architect : EDWARD L. TILTON.

Students, 1882-94. †

- JOHN ALDEN** (1893-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1893),
Portland, Maine.
- LOUIS BEVIER** (1882-83), ‡ A. B. (1878) and A. M. (Rutgers College), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1881),
Professor of Greek in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.
- WALTER RAY BRIDGMAN** (1883-84), A. B. (Yale College, 1881), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
Professor of Greek in Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.
- CARLETON LEWIS BROWNSON** (1890-92), A. B. (Yale College, 1887), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
Tutor in Greek, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
- CARL DARLING BUCK** (1887-89), A. B. (Yale College, 1886), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1889),
Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
Associate Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- MISS MARY HYDE BUCKINGHAM** (1892-93), Harvard Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, 1890; Newnham Classical Scholar, 1891; Foreign Fellow of the Woman's Education Association of Boston, 1892-93.
101 Pinckney Street, Boston, Mass.
- EDWARD CAPPS** (1893-94), A. B. (Illinois College, 1887), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1891),
Associate Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- N. E. CROSBY** (1886-87), A. B. (Columbia College, 1883), A. M. (Columbia College, 1885),
Ph. D. (Princeton, 1893),
Instructor in the College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.
- ***JOHN M. CROW** (1882-83), A. B. (Waynesbury College), Ph. D. (Syracuse University),
Professor of Greek in Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa. Died Sept. 28, 1890.
- WILLIAM LEE CUSHING** (1885-87), A. B. (Yale College, 1872), A. M. (Yale College, 1882),
Head Master of the Westminster School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
- MRS. ADELE F. DARE** (1893-94), ‡ A. B. (Christian University of Missouri, 1875),
Telluride, San Miguel Co., Colo.
- HERBERT FLETCHER DE COU** (1891-92), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1888), A. M. (University of Michigan, 1890), Elisha Jones Fellow of the University of Michigan,
Instructor in Greek and Sanskrit in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- JOHN EDWARD DINSMORE** (1892-93), A. B. (Bowdoin College, 1883),
Principal of Lincoln Academy, New Castle, Me.
- MORTIMER LAMSON EARLE** (1887-88), A. B. (Columbia College, 1886), A. M. (Columbia College, 1887), Ph. D. (Columbia College, 1889),
Instructor in Greek, Barnard College, New York City.

† The year of residence at the School is placed in a parenthesis after the name.

‡ Not present during the entire year.

- THOMAS H. ECKFELDT (1884-85), A. B. (Wesleyan University, 1881),
Principal of the Friends' School, New Bedford, Mass.
- OSCAR BENNETT FALLIS (1893-94), A. B. (University of Kentucky, 1891),
Student at the University of Munich.
- A. F. FLEET (1887-88), A. M., LL. D.,
Superintendent of the Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo.
- ANDREW FOSSUM (1890-91), A. B. (Luther College, 1882), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1887),
Professor of Greek in St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.
- HAROLD NORTH FOWLER (1882-83), A. B. (Harvard University, 1880), Ph. D. (University of Bonn, 1885),
Professor of Greek in the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
- JOHN WESLEY GILBERT (1890-91), A. B. (Brown University, 1888), A. M. (Brown University, 1891),
Professor of Greek in the Payne Institute, Augusta, Ga.
- HENRY T. HILDRETH (1885-86), A. B. (Harvard University, 1885), Parker Fellow of Harvard University,
10 Remington Street, Cambridge, Mass.
- OTIS SHEPARD HILL (1893-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1893),
Lancaster, Ky.
- JOSEPH CLARK HOPPIN (1893-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1893),
Student at the University of Munich.
- *W. IRVING HUNT (1889-90), A. B. (Yale College, 1886), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1892),
Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
Tutor in Greek, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Died Aug. 25, 1893.
- GEORGE BENJAMIN HUSSEY (1887-88),† A. B. (Columbia College, 1884), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1887),
Docent in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- FRANCIS DEMETRIUS KALOPOTHAKES (1888-89), A. B. (Harvard University, 1888),
Ph. D. (Berlin University, 1893),
Ἐφημέριος τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου, Athens, Greece.
- *JOSEPH MCKEEN LEWIS (1885-87), A. B. (Yale College, 1883), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College.
Died April 29, 1887.
- GONZALEZ LODGE (1888-89),‡ A. B. (Johns Hopkins University, 1883), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1886),
Associate Professor of Latin in Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- ALBERT MORTON LYTHGOE (1892-93), A. B. (Harvard University, 1892),
Almy Street, Providence, R. I.
- CLARENCE LINTON MEADER (1892-93), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1891), Elisha Jones Fellow of the University of Michigan,
Instructor in Latin in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- FREDERIC ELDER METZGER (1891-92), A. B. (Pennsylvania College, 1888),
No. 119 North Potomac Street, Hagerstown, Md.
- WALTER MILLER (1885-86), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1884), A. M. (University of Michigan), Ph. D. (Leipzig),
Professor of Archæology in the Leland Stanford Junior University, Palo Alto, Cal.

- WILLIAM J. McMURTRY (1836-87), A. B. (Olivet College, 1881), A. M. (University of Michigan, 1882),
Professor of Greek in Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota.
- BARKER NEWHALL (1891-92), A. B. (Haverford College, 1887), A. M. (Haverford College, 1890), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1891),
Instructor in Greek, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
- MISS EMILY NORCROSS (1888-89), A. B. (Wellesley College, 1880), A. M. (Wellesley College, 1884),
Assistant in Latin, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
- RICHARD NORTON (1892-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1892),
Student at the University of Munich.
- RICHARD PARSONS (1893-94), A. B. (Ohio Wesleyan University, 1868), A. M. (Ohio Wesleyan University, 1871),
Professor in Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.
- JAMES MORTON PATON (1892-93), A. B. (Harvard University, 1884), Ph. D. (University of Bonn, 1894), Rogers Fellow of Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.
- CHARLES PEABODY, A. B. (University of Pennsylvania, 1889), Ph. D. (Harvard University, 1893),
"The Brunswick," Boston, Mass.
- MISS ANNIE S. PECK (1885-86), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1878), A. M. (University of Michigan, 1881),
No. 865 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.
- EDWARD E. PHILLIPS, A. B. (Harvard University, 1878), Ph. D. (Harvard University, 1880),
Professor of Greek in Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.
- JOHN PICKARD (1890-91), A. B. (Dartmouth College, 1883), A. M. (Dartmouth College, 1886),
Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1892),
Professor of Archæology in the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- REV. DANIEL QUINN (1887-89), A. B. (Mt. St. Mary's College), Ph. D. (University of Athens, 1893),
Professor of Greek in the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
- JOHN CAREW ROLFE (1888-89), A. B. (Harvard University, 1881), A. M. (Cornell University, 1884), Ph. D. (Cornell University, 1885),
Professor of Latin in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- WILLIAM J. SEELYE (1886-87), A. B. (Amherst College, 1879), A. M. (Amherst College, 1882),
Professor of Greek in Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio.
- JOHN P. SHELLEY (1889-90), A. B. (Findlay University, 1889),
Professor in Grove College, Grove City, Pa.
- PAUL SHOREY (1882-83), A. B. (Harvard University, 1878), Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1884),
Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- MISS EMILY E. SLATER (1888-89), A. B. (Wellesley College, 1888),
Professor of Greek in Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
- J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT (1882-83), Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1880),
Professor of Greek in Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

- MISS KATE L. STRONG (1893-94), A. B. (Vassar College, 1892), ‡
Rochester, N. Y.
- FRANKLIN H. TAYLOR (1882-83), A. B. (Wesleyan University),
Instructor in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
- OLIVER JOS. THATCHER (1887-88), A. B. (Wilmington College, 1878), B. D. (Union Theological Seminary, 1885),
University Extension Associate Professor of History in the University of Chicago.
- S. B. P. TROWBRIDGE (1886-88), A. B. (Trinity College, 1883), Ph. B. (Columbia College, 1886),
Architect, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
- MISS FLORENCE S. TUCKERMAN (1893-94), A. B. (Smith College, 1886), ‡
New South Lyme, Ohio.
- HENRY STEPHENS WASHINGTON (1888-94), ‡ A. B. (Yale College, 1886), A. M. (Yale University, 1888), Ph. D. (Leipzig, 1893),
Locust P. O., Monmouth Co., N. J.
- JAMES R. WHEELER (1882-83), A. B. (University of Vermont, 1880), Ph. D. (Harvard University, 1885),
Professor of Greek in the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
- ALEXANDER M. WILCOX (1883-84), A. B. (Yale College, 1877), Ph. D. (Yale College, 1880),
Professor of Greek in the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
- FRANK E. WOODRUFF (1882-83), ‡ A. B. (University of Vermont, 1875), B. D. (Union Theological Seminary, 1881),
Professor of Greek in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
- THEODORE L. WRIGHT (1886-87), A. B. (Beloit College, 1880), A. M. (Harvard University, 1884),
Professor of Greek in Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.
- CLARENCE HOFFMAN YOUNG (1891-92), A. B. (Columbia College, 1888), A. M. (Columbia College, 1889), Ph. D. (Columbia College, 1891),
Instructor in Greek, Columbia College, New York City.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1895.

THE American School of Classical Studies at Athens, founded by the Archæological Institute of America in 1881, and supported by the co-operation of leading American Universities and Colleges, was opened October 2, 1882. During the first five years of its existence it occupied a hired house on the 'Οδὸς Ἀμαλίας in Athens, near the ruins of the Olympieum. A large and convenient building was then erected as a permanent home for the School, by the gifts of its friends in the United States, on a piece of land, granted by the generous liberality of the government of Greece, on the southeastern slope of Mount Lycabettus, adjoining the ground already occupied by the British School of Archæology. This building contains the apartments to be occupied by the Director and his family, and a large room which is used as a library and also as a general reading-room and place of meeting for the whole School. A few rooms in the house are intended for the use of students, and are assigned by the Director, under such regulations as he may establish, to as many members of the School as they will accommodate. Each student admitted to the privilege of a room in the house is expected to undertake the performance of some service to the School, to be determined by the Director.

The Library now contains more than 2,000 volumes, exclusive of sets of periodicals. It includes a complete set of the Greek classics and the most necessary books of reference for philological, archæological, and architectural study in Greece.

The address of the Chairman of the Managing Committee is Professor THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, New Haven, Conn. that of the Secretary is Professor JAMES R. WHEELER, Columbia College, New York City; that of the Treasurer, GARDINER M. LANE, Esq., 44 State Street, Boston, Mass.

REGULATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

OCTOBER, 1894.

I. The object of the American School of Classical Studies is to furnish an opportunity to study Classical Literature, Art, and Antiquities in Athens, under suitable guidance, to graduates of American Colleges and to other qualified students; to prosecute and to aid original research in these subjects; and to co-operate with the Archæological Institute of America, so far as it may be able, in conducting the exploration and excavation of classic sites.

II. The School shall be in charge of a Managing Committee. This Committee, originally appointed by the Archæological Institute, shall disburse the annual income of the School, and shall have power to add to its membership and to make such regulations for the government of the School as it may deem proper. The President of the Archæological Institute and the Director and Professors of the School shall be *ex officio* members of the Committee.

III. The Managing Committee shall meet semiannually,—in New York on the third Friday in November, and in Boston on the third Friday in May. Special meetings may be called at any time by the Chairman.

IV. The Chairman of the Committee shall be the official representative of the interests of the School in America. He shall present a Report annually to the Archæological Institute concerning the affairs of the School.

V. 1. The School shall be under the superintendence of a Director. The Director shall be chosen and his salary shall be fixed by the Managing Committee. The term for which he is chosen shall be five years. The Committee shall place him in charge of the School building at Athens.

2. Each year the Committee shall appoint from the instructors of the Colleges uniting in the support of the School one or more Professors, who shall reside in Athens during the ensuing year and co-operate in the conduct of the School. In case of the illness or absence of

the Director, the senior Professor shall act as Director for the time being.

VI. The Director shall superintend personally the work of each member of the School, advising him in what direction to turn his studies, and assisting him in their prosecution. With the assistance of the Professors, he shall conduct regular courses of instruction, and hold meetings of the members of the School at stated times for consultation and discussion. He shall make a full Report annually to the Managing Committee of the work accomplished by the School.

VII. The School year shall extend from the 1st of October to the 1st of June. Members shall prosecute their studies during the whole of this time in Greek lands, under the supervision of the Director. The studies of the remaining four months necessary to complete a full year (the shortest term for which a certificate is given) may be carried on in Greece or elsewhere, as the student prefers.

VIII. Bachelors of Arts of co-operating Colleges, and all Bachelors of Arts who have studied at one of these Colleges as candidates for a higher degree, shall be admitted to membership in the School on presenting to the Committee a certificate from the classical department of the College at which they have last studied, stating that they are competent to pursue an independent course of study at Athens under the advice of the Director. All other persons who desire to become members of the School must make application to the Committee. Members of the School are subject to no charge for tuition. The Committee reserves the right to modify the conditions of membership.

IX. Every member of the School must pursue some definite subject of study or research in Classical Literature, Art, or Antiquities, and must present a paper embodying the results of some important part of his year's work. These papers, if approved by the Director, shall be sent to the Publishing Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation XII. If approved by the Publishing Committee also, the paper shall be issued in the Papers of the School.

X. All work of excavation, of investigation, or of any other kind done by any student in connection with the School, shall be regarded as done for the School and by the School, and shall be under the supervision and control of the Director.

XI. No communications, even of an informal nature, shall be made by students of the School to the public press, which have not previously been submitted to the Director, and authorized by him.

XII.¹ 1. All manuscripts, drawings, or photographs intended for publication in the Papers of the School, after approval by the Director, shall be sent to the Chairman of the Publishing Committee, which shall be a standing sub-committee of two members of the Managing Committee.

2. Every article sent for publication must be written on comparatively light paper of uniform size, with a margin of at least two inches on the left of each page. The writing must be clear and distinct, particularly in the quotations and references. Especial care must be taken in writing Greek, that the printer may not confound similar letters, and the accents must be placed strictly above the proper vowels, as in printing. All quotations and references must be carefully verified *by the author*, after the article is completed, by comparison with the original sources.

3. At least two careful squeezes of every inscription discovered by the School shall be taken as soon as possible; of these one shall be sent at once to the Chairman of the Committee on Publications, the other shall be deposited in the Library of the School.

XIII. When any member of the School has completed one or more full years of study, the results of which have been approved by the Director, he shall receive a certificate stating the work accomplished by him, signed by the Director of the School, the President of the Archæological Institute, and the Chairman and the Secretary of the Managing Committee.

XIV. American students resident or travelling in Greece who are not regular members of the School may, at the discretion of the Director, be enrolled as special students, and enjoy the privileges of the School.

¹ Failure to comply with the provisions of Regulation XII. will be sufficient ground for the rejection of any paper.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL
OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1882-1895.

The Annual Reports of the Committee may be had gratis on application to the Secretary of the Managing Committee. The other publications are for sale by Messrs. Damrell, Upham, & Co., 283 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

First, Second, and Third Annual Reports of the Managing Committee, 1881-84. pp. 30.

Fourth Annual Report of the Committee, 1884-85. pp. 30.

Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports of the Committee, 1885-87. pp. 56.

Seventh Annual Report of the Committee, 1887-88, with the Report of Professor D'Ooge (Director in 1886-87) and that of Professor Merriam (Director in 1887-88). pp. 115.

Eighth Annual Report of the Committee, 1888-89, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Tarbell. pp. 53.

Ninth Annual Report of the Committee, 1889-90, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Orris. pp. 49.

Tenth Annual Report of the Committee, 1890-91, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Richardson. pp. 47.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Committee, 1891-92, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Poland. pp. 70.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Committee, 1892-93, with the Reports of the Secretary, Professor Tarbell, of the Professor of Art, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Dr. James R. Wheeler. pp. 62.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Committee, 1893-94, with the Reports of the Director, Professor Richardson, and the Professor of Art, Dr. Waldstein. pp. 84.

Bulletin I. Report of Professor William W. Goodwin, Director of the School in 1882-83. pp. 33. Price 25 cents.

Bulletin II. Memoir of Professor Lewis R. Packard, Director of the School in 1883-84, with Resolutions of the Committee and the Report for 1883-84. pp. 34. Price 25 cents.

Bulletin III. Excavations at the Heraion of Argos. By Dr. Waldstein. 4to. pp. 20. 8 plates. Price \$3.00.

Preliminary Report of an Archæological Journey made in Asia Minor during the Summer of 1884. By Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett. pp. 45. Price 25 cents.

PAPERS OF THE SCHOOL.

Volume I. 1882-83. Published in 1885. 8vo, pp. viii and 262. Illustrated. Price \$2.00.

CONTENTS:—

1. Inscriptions of Assos, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
2. Inscriptions of Tralleis, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
3. The Theatre of Dionysus, by James R. Wheeler.
4. The Olympieion at Athens, by Louis Bevier.
5. The Erechtheion at Athens, by Harold N. Fowler.
6. The Battle of Salamis, by William W. Goodwin.

Volume II., 1883-84, containing Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett's Report of his Journey in Asia Minor in 1884, with Inscriptions, and two new Maps by Professor H. Kiepert. Published in 1888. 8vo, pp. 344. Price \$2.25.

Volume III., 1884-85, containing Dr. Sterrett's Report of the Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor in 1885, with Inscriptions, mostly hitherto unpublished, and two new Maps by Professor Kiepert. Published in 1886. 8vo, pp. 448. Price \$2.50.

Volume IV. 1885-86. Published in 1888. 8vo, pp. 277. Illustrated. Price \$2.00.

CONTENTS:—

1. The Theatre of Thoricus, Preliminary Report, by Walter Miller.
2. The Theatre of Thoricus, Supplementary Report, by William L. Cushing.
3. On Greek Versification in Inscriptions, by Frederic D. Allen.
4. The Athenian Pnyx, by John M. Crow; with a Survey of the Pnyx and Notes, by Joseph Thacher Clarke.
5. Notes on Attic Vocalism, by J. McKeen Lewis.

Volume V. 1887-91. Published in 1892. 8vo, pp. 314. With 41 Cuts, 6 Plans and Maps, and 18 Plates. Price \$2.25.

CONTENTS:—

1. Excavations at the Theatre of Sikyon. By W. J. McMurtry and M. L. Earle.
2. Discoveries in the Attic Deme of Ikaria, 1888. By Carl D. Buck.
3. Greek Sculptured Crowns and Crown-Inscriptions. By George B. Hussey.
4. The newly discovered Head of Iris from the Frieze of the Parthenon. By Charles Waldstein.
5. The Decrees of the Demotionidai. By F. B. Tarbell.
6. Report on Excavations near Stamata in Attica. By Charles Waldstein and F. B. Tarbell.
7. Discoveries at Anthedon in 1889. By John C. Rolfe, C. D. Buck, and F. B. Tarbell.
8. Discoveries at Thisbe in 1889. By J. C. Rolfe and F. B. Tarbell.
9. Discoveries at Plataia in 1889. By Charles Waldstein, F. B. Tarbell, and J. C. Rolfe.
10. An Inscribed Tombstone from Boiotia. By J. C. Rolfe.
11. Discoveries at Plataia in 1890. By Charles Waldstein, Henry S. Washington, and W. I. Hunt.
12. The Mantineian Reliefs. By Charles Waldstein.
13. A Greek Fragment of the Edict of Diocletian, from Plataia. By Theodor Mommsen.
14. Appendix. By A. C. Merriam.

CASTS.

THE following plaster casts of objects found in the excavations of the School may be had on application to Dr. Clarence H. Young, Columbia College, New York City, at the affixed prices.

A. From the Argive Heraeum.

1. Hera Head, with pedestal	\$5.00
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9. Relief, Seated Female	2.00
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10. Relief, Figure with Legs crossed	\$1.00
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17. Archaic Female Torso (Stamata)	12.00
Papers, V., Plate XIII. ; A. J. A., V., Plate XII.	

PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE Eleventh Report of the School contains a list of 274 photographs of Greek sites and antiquities taken by Dr. Clarence H. Young, a member of the School in 1891-92, copies of which can be obtained from Dr. Young, Columbia College, New York City. Size A, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 20 cents ; size B, 4×5 inches, 12 cents.

LANTERN SLIDES FOR STEREOPTICON.

THE School is forming a collection of lantern slides (and has at present about 300) for the illustration of Greek topography, architecture, art, and classical antiquities. These slides can be duplicated at forty cents each. They will be lent at the rate of five cents a slide if returned within a week from their receipt, and ten cents a slide if retained more than one week and less than two weeks. All express charges are to be paid by the borrower or purchaser.

Address Professor B. Perrin, 133 Farnam Hall, Yale College, New Haven, Conn.



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The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of communication, and the study of the communication of information. (p. 1)

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